



This is provisional English translation of an excerpt from the original full report.

## Safety Assessment Report

### Dicamba Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton MON 88701 (Genetically Modified Foods and Feeds)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)  
November 2014

#### ABSTRACT

FSCJ conducted a safety assessment of dicamba glufosinate tolerant cotton MON 88701, based on the documents submitted by the applicant.

Cotton MON 88701 line was generated through the introduction of a modified dicamba monooxygenase gene derived from *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* DI-6 and bialaphos-resistant gene derived from *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*. These gene insertions result in the expression of the modified dicamba monooxygenase and phosphinothricine-N-acetyl transferase, and thus cotton MON 88701 line becomes tolerant to dicamba and glufosinate herbicides.

Data in the documents, evaluated based on the “Approach to the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Foods (seed plants)”<sup>1</sup>, include the safety of the inserted gene, toxicity and allergenicity of the protein produced from the inserted gene, post-insertion analysis of the nucleotide sequence, stability of the inserted gene in the successive generations, influences on metabolic pathways in the plants, comparative characterization of nutrients and toxic ingredients in the plants. Consequently, no apparent adverse effects are expected on humans due to the genetic modification of cotton MON 88701 in comparison with the conventional counterpart.

In conclusion, no concern relevant to human health is raised on dicamba glufosinate tolerant cotton MON 88701.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision of the Commission dated 29 January 2004.